

# The Indianapolis Star

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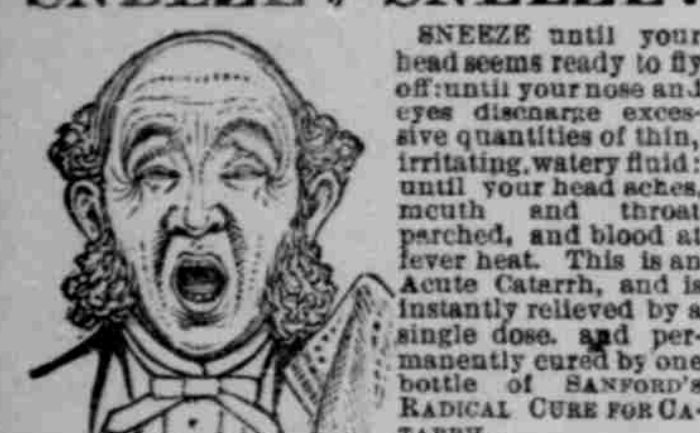
WHOLE NO. 10,156

## IN OUR Men and Youth's DEPARTMENT,

Yesterday, we placed some Corkscrews that will be difficult to improve upon even in custom establishments. The qualities and shapes taken, in connection with the price, make a combination that would be convincing to any who are interested in this class of suitings.

## WHEN Clothing Store.

### SNEEZE! SNEEZE!



Complete Treatment with Inhaler, \$1.00. One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, in one package forming a complete treatment, of all druggists for \$1.00. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

For the relief and prevention of the instant it is applied, of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Coughs, Colds, Weak Back, Stomach and Bowels, Shooting Pains, Numbness, Hysteria, Female Pains, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Headache, and all Epidemics. Use Collins' Plasters (an Electric Battery combined with a Powerful Plaster) and laugh at pain; 25c. every where.

## C. F. SCHMIDT,

Brewer and Bottler of

## LAGER BEER.

South End of Alabama St.,

Indianapolis Ind.

## BROWNING & SLOAN,

DRUGGISTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Fine Perfumery and Toilet Articles

Lubin's, Colgate's, Lassar's and Richey's Fine Extracts, Genuine Imported Perfumes and German Cologne, Florida and Lavender Waters, Fine Toilet Soaps and Sponges, Tooth, Hair, Cloth and Nail Brushes, and all articles wanted for the toilet at the

## LOWEST FIGURES

## CITY UNDERTAKING ROOMS

NOW OPEN,

66 North Pennsylvania Street,

Opposite Grand Opera House.

## H. W. TUTEWILER,

MANAGER.

First-class throughout. Reasonable prices. Telephone—Rooms, 411. Telephone Residence, 441.

## SPRING

## OVERCOATS.

Many a doctor's bill is saved by wearing a Light-weight Overcoat. They are indispensable in this climate. All sizes, from a boy's to the largest extra sized man.

\$5 to \$25.

## MODEL.

Be sure and patronize our new Hat Department.

## PUBLIC OFFICES---PUBLIC TRUSTS.

The Views of an Editorial Staff Correspondent Upon the Policy of Cleveland's Administration.

Why Indiana Gets Left and Georgia Don't--Views and Opinions--Interesting Resume.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—I read to-day a special from this city to an Indianapolis paper, saying of me, "He is here to try his luck for Billy Williams' place. He and Hon. R. C. J. Pendleton are the leading competitors." It is humiliating to have to confess to gross ignorance, but I am bound to say I did not know "Billy Williams" had a place. I do not to this moment know what Billy Williams' place is, and furthermore, I did not know before that there was a Billy Williams. So if I am Mr. Pendleton's only "leading" competitor, that gentleman may consider himself sure of Billy's place.

In an interview with Mr. Cleveland on the 29th of November, I stated that

I would not be an applicant for, nor would I accept any place, even had I such aspirations (which I never had). I should not compete for any office with any Indiana Democrat, in which State I have been but a year. There are thousands of most worthy Democrats who by life long service in the State Democratic ranks have deserved reward far more than I possibly could by one brief year of work. For whatever my pen did in the late campaign I am amply rewarded, from a party standpoint, by the generous appreciation demonstrated by the Democrats of Indiana.

Having, then, no favors to ask of Mr. Cleveland's administration, I am prepared to give without bias my impressions of it. For a week I have been taking observations of it and engaging in conversations which must fully enlighten me. The

CLEVELAND POLICY IS A STUDY. It commands admiration from some and provokes criticism from others. Not an hour ago I met an acquaintance coming out of a department office. "What headway are you making?" I asked. "If any at all I don't know it," was answered. "D—d if I believe the administration knows its own head; I am disgusted." Here and there is met a disappointed candidate fairly blazing with anger, which he vents in recriminations against the President. There are one or two Indians thus on fire.

The most zealous partisan workers have in instances been passed in favor of men who have been merely dignified figure heads in recent campaigns. Way the most important foreign mission should have gone to Vermont, a hopelessly Republican State, is an enigma on which some ground a charge that the President is devoid of party sense or fealty. Why Georgia should be awarded the Russian and Mexican missions in the persons of two Confederate Generals, residing in the same city and law partners, while Indiana is disregarded in all important appointments vexes the comprehension of some Indians. But touching the latter, let me describe. The Georgia representation of twelve Congressmen and two Senators are all agreed and marching as one man in behalf of the applicants. It is just here that Indiana has suffered at the White House. There has been a lack of unity of sentiment and action. We have had illustrated the truth of the Scripture: "A house divided against itself can not stand." Admitted, then, an element of disaffection in our party ranks; admitted a number of appointments which, through strong partisan glasses, appear irregular; admitted the rejection of the applications of men who have contributed much of life and fortune toward maintaining the party organization during the long ascendancy of the Republican party. These may, from a strict party standpoint, indicate that the President is not a very ardent partisan. But it will be remembered that, with the exception of the New York Postmaster, all the appointees have been Democrats and

and capacity.

"What do you make of the Cleveland policy?" I asked of Judge Holman to-day. "It is far-sighted," was the reply. "Personally, and for Indiana, I confess to have suffered some disappointment, but I am not offended at the administration. The gentleman Mr. Cleveland has called into his council and selected for important trusts at home and abroad are of the very highest respectability. Whatever individuals or localities may think of Mr. Cleveland's neglect of the country at large is destined to approve his administration. We are going to have four years of honesty and economy in

the Government—an experience of the old-time directness and simplicity in public affairs."

Strolling down the avenue with Senator Voorhees this afternoon, I asked him if Indiana being passed had soured him against the administration. Said he: Of course I have been disappointed; first of all, because Joe McDonald was not called to the Cabinet, and later in not securing the appointment of other Indiana applicants; but I am convinced that no man ever occupied the White House who was more strongly actuated by

SINGLES OF PURPOSE

for the public good than is President Cleveland. I shall support his administration earnestly. I do not say he will not make mistakes; what man does not do that? But I do say that his administration is going to be a grand success. "Was the reappointment of Pearson as Postmaster of New York a mistake?" I asked. "No, sir; it was the right appointment. I understand that one or two Democratic Senators may oppose Pearson's confirmation, but I shall favor it. That matter was local to New York City and was due to 30,000 Independent Republican votes and the strong Independent Republican press of that city, without whose aid the Democratic ticket would not have triumphed. This one office is all these very strong allies of our party in the campaign have asked. Mr. Cleveland could not gracefully or justly have refused them. The President is a Democrat, and his Democracy is not compromised by that selection." Said a Southern Senator to me: "Remembering that but for the Independent Republican support we had in New York Mr. Cleveland would not have been elected, it is certainly only just that they should have the New York postoffice. We would have been glad six months ago to agree that they should have that much reward for their valuable aid in

DEFEATING THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

I shall vote to confirm Mr. Pearson's appointment." Ninety-nine of every one hundred Democrats here endorse the administration to date, and express entire confidence in its future. The croakers are few in number. Even many applicants who are "left" feel no heart burnings. A prominent Western Democrat, who was in the Indiana canvass last year, and made over 100 open air speeches there in 1880, said to me: "I applied to the President for an office, but he has given it to another. Am I mad? Not a bit, and I don't think that the administration has broken its back by not favoring my application. Mr. Cleveland can get along without my service, or that of any other one man in the country."

I am stopping at the same house as General J. C. Black, Commissioner of Pensions. The other morning I was called for an early breakfast, a little after 7. I found General Black already at the table. Upon inquiry of the house I learned that he has breakfasted and is off to his office by 8 every morning. I called on the Secretary of the Treasury before 9 o'clock, and found him well through his morning's mail. The

EXAMPLE OF THE DEPARTMENT HEADS

is followed by subordinate officers and employees. Under the Democratic administration the country is getting 25 per cent. more work per day out of its public servants. The visitor to the departments does not find, as of yore, hundreds of idle employees promenading the halls, or grouped here and there in conversation. The supercilious air which formerly pervaded these people is no longer apparent. From the Executive Chamber to the departments' chief offices, and radiating through every part of every Government building, the atmosphere smacks of industry. There are not so many carriages waiting before the Government houses. The great stock of red-tape is missing from the offices. Courteous manners have succeeded to the royal bearing of the princely Treasury Clerk, and a plebeian taxpayer may now ask information of the employee whose salary he is paying without being made to feel that he is presuming when venturing to address his clerkship. With increased hours of work reductions are being made in the forces of the departments, and expenses are thus being lessened. Are not these pretty good symptoms of Democracy? Do they not go to demonstrate Mr. Cleveland's is a Democratic administration? Must not such a policy recommend the party to every Democrat and every honest Republican in the land?

If there is one class of citizens which more than all others has cause for gratitude over the ascendancy of the Democracy it is the remnant of the Union army entitled to pensions. No more

GALLANT A SOLDIER

fought beneath the stars and stripes than the present Commissioner of Pensions. No member of the Grand Army has a warmer place in his heart for those who, like himself, felt the cruel miseries or suffered the hurtful exposure of the war. His crippled arm is as zealous now over his desk in securing to old comrades, from whatever the State of their enlistment, under the pension law, as were the same arms when strong in battling for the preservation of the Union. I venture the assertion that under the management of General Black, a staunch Democrat, the Pension Office will accomplish more for the benefit of applicants for pensions within a year than it has during the last four of Republican administration. He is not scheming to make the Pension Office a political party. Let the very poorest ex-soldier understand that now his claim is going to have the benefit of as full considera-

tion and as prompt attention as the more favored in influence and fortune.

When the elements composing President Cleveland's Cabinet are considered one must be most erratic to charge the administration

WITH BEING LESS

than Democratic. It would be like accusing June of growing December snows to accuse Bayard, Lamar or Garland of fostering Republicanism. Did the administration depart from Democratic landmarks not one of these would retain his position for an hour. Though less known to fame, Secretaries Manning, Vilas, Endicott and Whitney have lifelong Democratic records. Remembering this, and that every appointment except at the New York Postoffice (this a debt to Independent Republicans) has been of a Democrat, there is surely no warrant for any criticism that Mr. Cleveland has fallen short of his obligations to the party. The policy of the administration may be Democratic without following the Republican fashion of making it merely a means of rewarding partisan service. The honorable inference is that what men do in behalf of their party they do as patriots, and not as laborers for hire. Mr. Cleveland was elected on the grounds that his administration would be in every essential the opposite of what the last four Republican administrations have been. Is not Mr. Cleveland

DEMONSTRATING HANDSOMELY

that opposite policy? When has the country been honored by such eminently respectable, prominent appointments? When has a National administration started out with such measures of reform? The Cleveland policy is looking to result for the Republic. It is looking to wise and economical management of affairs, under which the country will retain prosperity, and sectional strife be sent into its too long deferred grave. Will not such evolutions strengthen the Democratic party?

Senator Voorhees' lot is not a happy one just now. I think he is the recipient of more letters, telegrams and calls than any Senator. His colleague being a deadhead in affairs at present, double duty devolves on Mr. Voorhees. He is badly overtaxed. As faithfully as a man ever worked he is

STRIVING TO BENEFIT INDIANA,

and do justice by his constituents. His hands are full just now with applications for postoffices, and the rivalry for these places keeps him in pretty warm water. In making a choice of candidates for recommendation he is actuated by the fairest motives, and no disappointed persons should find fault with him.

Mr. Dymally is urging Dan Lemon for the District Collectorship. Eb Henderson is supported by several leaders, while Judge Holman is pressing Dr. Hunter's claims. But the latter's chances perhaps the best. Byless W. Harris may secure a foreign mission, even though that to Japan has been filled.

The President stands admirably the pressure of work, calls and conferences. I had an interview with him to-day. He looks no more fatigued, no more nervous, than when in his quieter executive office at Albany. Changes are occurring more rapidly in the department forces within the last four days, and before many months go by Democratic officers and clerks will be in the majority.

ROD ROV.

Indianians in Washington.

Special to the Sentinel. WASHINGTON, April 1.—Senator Voorhees said to-day that the report that Mr. Nichols, of the Sentinel, had applied for an appointment was untrue; that when his friends had volunteered to present his name he refused to permit it, saying he would accept nothing.

Representative Matson stated this evening to the Sentinel correspondent that he was informed by President Cleveland to-day that it was unlikely that the appointment of a revenue collector for his (Matson's) revenue district would be made until the agitation over the appointment already made had disappeared. Colonel Matson says Dr. Hunter, of Lawrenceburg, appears to have a pretty sure thing of it when the appointment is finally made.

It is stated in Indiana circles that Senator Harrison will oppose, in executive session, the confirmation of John O. Henderson, who was appointed revenue collector over Kirkpatrick. It is understood he objects to Henderson solely upon the civil service reform grounds, and will contend that inasmuch as there were no charges against Kirkpatrick he should be allowed to serve longer than he has.

W. J. Vickory, of Evansville, is at the Ebbitt House.

Mail messenger service has been ordered established at Connelburg, Davies' County, from the O. and N. Railway flag station for all service required.

Postmaster commissions have been issued to Geo. C. Kinsaman, of Ohio, Ind., and Andrew P. Allen, of Monon, Ind.

NEWS OF NATIONAL INTEREST.

Aspinwall in Ashes—The Senate on Confirming Nominations, Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The following dispatch from Commander Kane, of the Galena, has just been received by the Secretary of the Navy: "Aspinwall is ashes. It was burnt by the insurgents to escape capture by the government forces. The Pacific Mail dock, the railroad property on the north end of the island and the canal property at Cripoli are the only buildings saved. The shipping is safe. I have all my force on shore protecting property. My ship is crowded with refugees. Thousands are destitute and without shelter."

The nomination of Henry G. Pearson, to be Postmaster of New York City, was favorably reported from the Senate Committee on Post-offices and Postroads to-day, but was not acted upon in the Senate.

The Senate Committee on Finance has reported favorably upon the nomination referred to it, the most important being that of John T. McGraw, to be Internal Revenue Collector for the District of Virginia, vice Samuel P. McJannet, to be removed. There is a possibility of a contest in the Senate over this nomination, as McGraw has been in office but a short time. The office has no fixed term. The nomination of Joseph E. Johnson, to be Commissioner of Railroads, was

favorably and unanimously reported from the Committee on Railroads. The nomination of Lewis M. Allen, to be Appraiser of New York, has not been reported to the Senate Committee on Commerce there being no quorum at the meeting this morning. There is an inclination among Republicans to make a contest over this nomination. The office has no fixed term and the present incumbent has filled it many years. His friends in the Senate say he has been an excellent officer and that his removal without cause, merely to give the place to a Democratic subordinate, is inconsistent with the spirit of civil service reform. The Republicans are, however, not unanimous in this regard, many deeming it best to make no contest, except in the case of re-appointments without cause from office to which there is a term fixed by law. The Republicans of the Senate are in caucus again on this subject. Information comes through private channels to Senators that the President does not intend to make removals from office which have fixed terms.

The question of final adjournment hinges upon the decision of the caucus. The opinions of Republican Senators were divided between adjournment on Thursday and prolongation of the session.

The decrease of the public debt for the month of March amounts to \$48,000. The monthly statements will be issued, one in the usual form and another in the form suggested by Mr. C. N. Judson, of New York. The latter form will show a reduction in the amount of cash in the Treasury as made of the following accounts: Gold and silver certificates; United States notes held for certificates of deposit under act of July 1, 1873. The following accounts are recommended as unavoidable: Fractional coin, minor coin, Speaker's certificate, sum placed to their credit for the reserve for the redemption of \$100 notes (\$10,000). The debit statement will be increased by the Pacific Railroad bonds and accrued interest, about \$3,500,000.

Senate Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—After the reading of the journal the Chair laid before the Senate several communications which he had received in regard to the failing health of General Grant, and asked if it was the pleasure of the Senate that the Secretary should read them.

Several Senators responded in the affirmative, whereupon the Associated Press bulletins were read from the Secretary's desk. Upon motion of Mr. Sherman the Chair was authorized to appoint the committee provided for in the Allison resolution adopted yesterday, to sit during the recess and take into consideration the urgent expenses of the Senate.

The following Senators were named: Messrs. Allison, Platt, Hunt, Miller, of New York; Cockrell, of Missouri; and Sherman, of New Jersey.

Upon motion of Mr. Miller, of New York, the Senate at 12:30 went into executive session.

Precautionary Circular.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Commissioner Black to-day issued the following circular to Pension Agents:

"Investigation now in process shows that in some instances gross frauds have been perpetrated upon the Government through the instrumentality of clerks employed in pension agencies. You must exercise the greatest care in regard to the selection of your subordinates. The Government is not to be misled by the return of your bond for such losses as are above referred to, but this does not prevent the resulting scandal to the service. This message of earnest caution is sent you to call your attention particularly to your own risk and duty in the premises. Investigate your agencies thoroughly. Take all possible precautions to prevent the service of very suspicious or unworthy person."

JOHN C. BLACK, "Commissioner."

Nominations.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The President sent in the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

A. Leo Knott, of Maryland, to be Second Assistant Postmaster General.

To be Postmasters: John A. Showalter, at Latrobe, Pa.; Adelbert Shepherd, at Waverly, Pa.; and S. Gray, at Portland, Ind.; Thomas B. French, at Alexandria, La.; Charles C. McPherson, at St. Louis, Mo.; Marion Moore at Pleasanton, Cal.; Michael J. Dougherty, at Galveston, Tex.; Ansel Watrous, at Fort Collins, Col.; Palmon Wiley, at Central City, Col.; Wilber F. Horn, at Idaho Springs, Col.

Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations: Brown, Shipley & Co., of London, England, to be special fiscal agents of the Navy Department; Captain William J. Volmar, Fifth Cavalry, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Major; Captain George H. Burton, Twenty-first Infantry, to be Inspector General, with the rank of Major.

To be Postmasters: Michael J. Dougherty, at Galveston, Tex.; Ansel Watrous, at Fort Collins, Col.; Palmon Wiley, at Central City, Col.; Wilber F. Horn, at Idaho Springs, Col.

GENERAL GRANT.

Another Dangerous Attack Caused Great Apprehension of the Demise of the Great Soldier.

NEW YORK, April 1, 9:20 p. m.—Hon. Cyrus W. Field, Senator Leland Stanford, of California, ex-Commissioner of Public Works Hubert O. Thompson, have called at the house within the last hour. Four detectives from police headquarters are patrolling in the vicinity of the Grant mansion. The windows of the General's bed-room are being opened every now and then, as though to give the patient air.

9:30 p. m.—When Mr. Stanford came out of the house at 9:10 he said, in reply to inquiries from an Associated Press reporter, that General Grant is now propped up in two chairs. He is suffering very much pain. The doctors hope he will pull through the night. I believe he will live until morning.

10:35 p. m.—Bishop Harris, M. E., of Pennsylvania, Rev. Dr. Charles C. Tiffany, and General Clinton B. Fisk called about 10 o'clock, but came away immediately. Dr. Douglas has just stated that there would be no new bulletin for a little while.

The military order of the Loyal Legion was to have held its meeting and banquet at Delmonico's to-night, but on account of General Grant's illness, adjourned after a brief session for the transaction of necessary routine business. General Molinari, Cochrane, Vile, Gardner and Graham, Admiral Nicholson and Commander Hooker were among those present.

At 11:00 p. m. Drs. Douglas and Shady and the members of the household were all in the general's room, moving about when necessary, on tiptoe. From the outside the house seemed quiet and peaceful. Neither the doctors would be seen.

At 11:05 Senator Chaffee and General Gager left the house. Mr. Chaffee said: "I can give much encouragement. The doctors feel more favorable to the opinion that the General will live until morning. The trouble is that the General is very restless, moving about or trying to move about. He is now lying on his side, with his eyes closed, but is not sleeping."

Adjusted Inmate.

Special to the Sentinel. MARION, Ind., April 1.—John W. Gugenham, of our city, was this day adjudged insane by Justice Wallace and Tenny and ordered to be taken to the Insane Asylum at Indianapolis, to which place he will be conducted to-night by Marshal Fitzgerald. Mr. Gugenham was a prominent saloon keeper of our city, and well connected at Urbana, O., where some of the most prominent business men of that place. Cause of insanity not known.

A Saw-Mill Burned.

Special to the Sentinel. MUNCIE, Ind., April 1.—Fire consumed D. M. Snider's saw-mill and some lumber at Snider's, this county, last night. Loss on property, \$3,200, with no insurance. The loss is quite serious to the little village, since a goodly number of citizens were dependent upon it for employment. John Snider, to be Commissioner of Railroads, was

## FROM ACROSS THE SEA.

A Peaceful Solution of the Afghan Question Fading Away—Both Governments Pushing Preparations.

British Cavalry Found the Arabs at Tama, as Surmised by General Graham.

## THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

The Situation Looks as Warlike as Ever—The Russians Actively Pushing Forward and the English Making Preparations.

NEW YORK, April 1.—A London special to the Times says: The temporary relief caused by the pacific talk of the Marquis of Harrington is almost wholly dissipated by the statement that Russia concede no single vital point at issue. The war preparations are going ahead as busily as ever, and there is absolutely no real reason to count on a peaceful solution.

Summons of attempts by Russians to influence the tribes on the frontier line into positions enabling Russia to claim certain spots.

LONDON, April 1.—Under the subsidence of the scare, speculators who had bought ammunition stocks, expecting a rise through a war with Russia, are now selling their private stocks. Petersburg advices say that the government on the advice of the military council, will spare no effort to avoid a war.

The Birmingham Company, which the government has purchased, has the largest rifle factory in England. It possesses patents on the Martini-Henry rifle. The company collapsed in the conclusion of the Franco-German war. The purchase includes a stock of rifles valued at \$750,000. It is expected several thousand workmen will be started immediately.

It is believed that the Cabinet Council during the week will consider Despret's reply. Harrington remains in London during the holiday.

The American has sent a circular to the Governors of all the Afghan towns on the Amu-Darya River to watch and report any Russian movements, especially in Kojah, which if once in the possession of the Russians, would open the road to Bokhara and Cabul.

Polish papers state that at a recent banquet at Odessa, Russian officers, ordered to join their Caucasian regiments responded with enthusiasm to the toast, "The coming war with England."

Russia is rapidly pushing a canal from Merv to Tejen with the object of supplying the route over which the troops moving from Ashkabad to Merv, also for the purpose of cultivating the desert.

It is reported that the Tokovs of Merv had disappointed with the Russian conquerors because they are unable to obtain spoils by raiding.

## The Pall Mall Gazette on the Russo-Afghan Boundary.

LONDON, April 1.—The Pall Mall Gazette, this afternoon, states that Russia's answer to England's proposals on the Afghan question amounts to a cordial acceptance of the proposals made by Earl Granville the British Foreign Minister. The Gazette says that Russia consents to accept as debatable territory the zone laid out by the British, and accordingly the zone of the frontier line shall not be drawn further south than Karakoram and Chamanheid or further north than Sherke and Chamanheid. The Russian suggestion that it would be more practical if the zone of survey overlapped the roughly defined zone of debatable land, in order to allow for topographical and ethnographical conditions. It is not expected that this suggested extension of the zone survey to the south of the boundary line run by M. Lessar, the Russian Commissioner, appointed to meet Sir Peter Lumsden, the British Commissioner, to arrange the Afghan boundary dispute, will be serious enough to cause further difficulty.

## Germany Celebrates With a Grand Holiday Bismarck's Birthday.

BERLIN, April 1.—This being the seventeenth anniversary of the birthday of Prince Bismarck, the day is being celebrated throughout the Empire as a holiday of extraordinary interest. The Emperor and his son, the Crown Prince Frederick William, attended by all the royal household, the Imperial family, called upon the Chancellor at 10 o'clock in the morning and congratulated him. The Kaiser was especially warm and earnest in his expressions of regard. During the Imperial visit the Emperor personally presented the wonderful oil copy of the great portrait of himself to Prince Bismarck as a personal memento. The Emperor himself decorated Count Herbert Bismarck, son of the Chancellor, with the Order of the Red Eagle. The Imperial visitors spent most of the remainder of the morning at the Chancellor's residence.

After their departure the Federal Councillors and Ministers called and presented their congratulations. The Bismarck Birthday Testimonial Committee subsequently visited the Chancellor, and formally presented him with the testimonial. The great Schoenhause estate. The entire afternoon was taken up by delegations which had come to present testimonials from all classes of the German people, and from all parts of the Empire.

It is rumored that two Russian Generals of high rank, who have quietly arrived here, bear from the Czar a signal favor to Prince Bismarck, as a present in honor of his birthday.

## General Graham's Surmise About Oman Dignified.

SUMMIT, April 1.—A detachment of cavalry was sent out this morning to reconnoiter in the neighborhood of Tama. They found Tama occupied by a large force of the enemy. The General's force of the British forces will begin tomorrow morning at daybreak. The troops will stop at the Tama tomorrow night, and will march on Tama Friday morning.

The enemy suddenly appeared to-day with a large force in the direction of Handah, and the men who were at work on the railroad were rapidly withdrawn.

## China Accepts Ferry's Proposals.

PARIS, April 1.—M. Ferry to-day handed President Grevey a dispatch which had just been received, stating that the Chinese Government had accepted M. Ferry's proposals for peace, and wished to fix a date for the evacuation of the positions now occupied by the Chinese. The dispatch was dated subsequent to the defeat of the French force at Lang Son.

## RIEL'S REBELLION.

The Town of Battleford Burned and Ten Citizens Killed.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 1.—The latest dispatch received from Battleford last night, was a brief announcement of the killing of ten citizens, and the burning of the town. No particulars have been received.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 1.—The thirty-third Rifles have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the North-west Territory.

ST. PAUL, April 1.—The Dispatch's Winnipeg special says: The Stones and Creek, who joined other bands yesterday in an attack on Battleford, killed James Payne and George Applegarth, farm instructors, and two settlers. They also burned a large number of settlers' houses.

All the buildings at Battleford were pillaged and burned. It is expected that Big Bear's band and the Fort Pitt Indians will also join in the rebellion. Big Bear, with 800 warriors, is with Riel, who is now said to have 2,000 armed men but no field pieces. It is not known when Middleton will order an advance on the troops.

## Coffee Found Guilty.

Special to the Sentinel. CRAWFORDVILLE, April 1.—The jury this evening returned a verdict of guilty against John W. Coffey, charged with the murder of James M. Mallin and wife, of Coal Creek Township, on January 7, 1885, and fixed a punishment at death.